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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Thesis

J A P A N A N D M E X I C O

THEIR PAST INTERCOURSE AND PRESENT RELATIONS

Submitted By

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PART I

PAST INTERCOURSE

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To the observant student of history, it is manifest that the development of any people depends largely upon geographical conditions. This is true in a unique degree of the commercial trend of any nation. Barriers, whether geographical or otherwise, have influenced the progress of mankind possibly more than anything else. I need here merely glance at the world at the close of the fifteenth century to become **sure** of the truth of this statement. For it was due to the closing of the Mediterranean Sea and to the capture of Eastern trade routes by the Turks, that the eyes of European nations were turned toward the Atlantic as the solution of the problem of their Far Eastern trade. This was no less true in the case of Spain in the latter part of the sixteenth century. In this instance the barriers were rather the result of human intervention than those imposed by nature. The fact that Philip of Spain found himself in possession of territory on the Western coast of America as well as in the Philippine Islands forced upon him the necessity of finding suitable trade routes between these colonies, as well as between them and the mother country. For his Mexican colony stood in

need of what Luzon had to supply. And Spain herself depended upon the products of both colonies alike. The course of trade routes would be largely governed by the amount of interference from outside nations. Philip with good reason stood in fear of the French and English buccaneers, who would cross from Newfoundland by the supposed straits of Anian, and swoop down on the galleon from the north. Because he erroneously believed that the course of these buccaneers lay along the coasts of Japan and China, he decided to conquer these regions if possible. We have reason to know that such was his purpose, for he recommended to the authorities at Manila at this time:

"That China be immediately occupied by Spain, to circumvent the French and English buccaneers."¹

In 1584 the route between Mexico and the Philippines by way of the Japanese current was discovered; and this discovery opened the way for the commercial relations between Mexico and Japan which occupied the attention of the two countries for all of fifty years.

It was not, however, until the year 1596 that anything out of the ordinary took place to bring these two into intimate relations. Then there occurred an

¹Dixon James Main, Early Mexican and California Relations with Japan. Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, p. 217.

incident which, though seemingly trivial, was in large measure responsible for the later isolation of Japan, and incidentally filled the minds of the Spanish with distrust of the sincerity of the Japanese. It was while on a voyage from Manila to Mexico during this year that the galleon San Felipe met with foul weather and was compelled to cast anchor off the coast of Shikoku, the four-province island adjacent to Kyushu. The captain of the vessel was invited to take refuge in the harbor nearby, and relied on the good faith of a Japanese pilot to guide the vessel safely. This faith was misplaced, for the vessel was stranded on a sandbank, where the Japanese under the direction of the Daimyo, Chosokabe, of Tosa, in short order stole most of the cargo. At this time Japan was under the military government of Hideyoshi, who as a free-lance had usurped the actual leadership in the Empire. Although the captain of the looted San Felipe protested to Hideyoshi, and asked that the Japanese government should compensate the Spanish for their loss, he was told that according to Hideyoshi's idea any stranded vessels found along the coast of Japan became the property of that country.

In the controversy which followed the Spanish captain in a fit of temper made a statement which for

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the harbor nearby, and relied on the good faith of a
Japanese pilot to guide the vessel safely. This faith
was misplaced, for the vessel was stranded on a sandbank,
where the Japanese under the direction of the Daimyo,
Choshima, of Iwakura, in that order who's what of the
country. At this time Japan was under the military
government of Mito, who as a free-lance had usurped
the actual sovereignty in the Empire. Although the
captain of the vessel had been protected by Mito,
and asked that the Japanese government should compensate
the Spaniards for their loss, he was told that according
to Mito's law, any captured vessels found along
the coast of Japan belong the property of that country.
In the controversy which followed the Spaniards
captain in a bill of exchange made a statement which for

want of diplomacy has seldom been surpassed.^I And this statement opened the eyes of Hideyoshi to the real purpose of Spain in The Far East, and made further negotiations between the two countries unsatisfactory for some years to come. The Franciscan fathers had been allowed by Hideyoshi to enter Japan some two years before this episode, on the assumption that they were essentially connected with the diplomatic service of Spain, and that their religious interest in the country was entirely of a secondary matter. Had this not been understood, they would never have been allowed in the country. For not only was Hideyoshi averse to the spread of their religious propaganda, but it was plainly stipulated by Pope Gregory XIII in 1585 that the Jesuits should have the exclusive right to make converts in Japan. One can imagine the rage of Hideyoshi when the captain of the San Felipe had brought the Franciscan fathers into Japan with the one purpose of making proselytes to the faith, to the end that it might eventually be possible to take military control of the country. Nothing could have been more opportune for Hideyoshi, although he had

^IMurdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 284, 286.

suspected the Franciscans of double dealing. He was now fully cognizant of their aims, and ordered the Spaniards back to Manila.

It was not until the year 1598 that any serious effort was made to establish intercourse between Japan and Spain in the New World. And it was no less a personage than the great Ieyasu who took the first step towards the establishment of official relations between the two countries.

Regarding Ieyasu's position in the government of Japan some writers of the history of this time^I have made the mistake of referring to him as the "Emperor". This is a serious error, for in 1192 Minamoto Yoritomo attained to the climax of honor, when the Mikado appointed him Sei-i-Tai Shogun, a title and office that existed until 1868. Henceforth the Shogun came to have a new significance, and commanded throughout the country with the real power residing in the Daimyo or feudal lord. During this entire period the power was held by the Tokugawa Dynasty, beginning with the great Ieyasu. This de facto ruler, and his famous grandson Iemitsu, will be remembered as those responsible for the inauguration of Japan's policy of exclusion and isolation, and also as the organizers of that form

^I Nuttall, (Mrs.) The Earliest Historical Relations Between Mexico and Japan, IV, No. 1. of American Archaeology and Ethnology, University of California Publications, 1908.

of government which secured to Japan peace for more than two hundred years.

Now, it was Ieyasu's hope that direct communication with Spain might be obtained if he could but induce the merchant vessels which plied between the Philippines and Mexico to touch at the ports of his eight provinces. With this object in view, he dispatched a letter to the Governor of the Philippines in which, as an opening to future negotiations, he invited the Spanish merchant vessels to seek shelter in any of the eight provinces under his control, in case of their being overtaken by the dangerous storms so frequent in these waters. It is not to be wondered at that Ieyasu's assurances did not disarm the suspicions of the Spaniards, nor convince them that he would or could keep his promises. The incident of the San Felipe and the subsequent dismissal of the Franciscan fathers had been indelibly stamped on the Spanish mind.

2. MAIN DISCOURSE

Six years later, in 1608, a new Governor, Don Rodrigo de Vivero, came to the Philippines, where at this time existed a colony of about 15,000 Japanese. The principal Japanese merchants residing in Manila, petitioned him to resume the interrupted negotiations, and an ambassador sent by Ieyasu insisted at the same time

upon the advantages that would accrue to the Spanish interests by a friendly treaty with Japan. At this time the employe of the Shogunate was an Englishman, William Adams, a native of Gillingham, Kent, who shares with his companion, Timothy Shoeten, the distinction of being the first Englishman who went into Japan. Both of these Englishmen served as pilots on a Dutch ship, The De Liefde, which had sailed from Texel at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee in 1598 with four other vessels, and were wrecked off the coast of Bungo, the domain of the daimyo, Ootomo, on April 19, 1600.¹ Adams ingratiated himself with the Japanese, volunteered to instruct them in the art of shipbuilding and came to the Shogun's notice by offering to teach him geography and geometry. Received at the Shogun's court, he rapidly rose in favor. The title Hatamoto, or Noble,² was conferred upon him and he became not only Ieyasu's influential adviser but was employed as in this case as the Shogun's Envoy in establishing friendly relations with foreign countries.³

Won over by William Adam's representations, backed by the petition presented by the Japanese residents of Manila, Governor Vivero agreed to resume negotiations

¹ Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 458-461.

² Ihara, G., The Mexico Jijo, 180-1

³ Honda, A., Nippon History

upon the advantage that would accrue to the British

interests by a friendly treaty with Japan. At this time the

emperor of the Shogunate was an Englishman, William

Adams, a native of Birmingham, Kent, who shared with

his companion, Timothy Shoben, the distinction of

being the first Englishmen who went into Japan. Both

of these Englishmen arrived as pilots on a Dutch ship,

The De Ruyter, which had sailed from Texel at the

month of the August 1854 with four other vessels,

and were wrecked off the coast of Japan, the domain of

the Daimyo, Satsuma, on April 10, 1854. Adams

imprisoned himself with the Japanese, volunteered to

instruct them in the art of shipbuilding and came to

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influential adviser but was employed as in this case as

the Shogun's envoy in concluding friendly relations

with foreign countries.

Now over by William Adams, a representative, backed

by the politics presented by the Japanese residents of

Manila, Governor Vivero agreed to resume negotiations

at once and commissioned the leaders of the Japanese Colonist to write two letters for him in their language.

"^IThese and some gifts were entrusted to William Adams, who was likewise placed in command of the next Spanish vessel which was sent to Japan. Now Will Adams was never in Manila, although he visited the Loo-Choo Islands and Siam, and was twice in Cochin China."

In the first letter addressed to Ieyasu, the interruption of negotiations and its cause were wisely ignored and great stress was laid upon "the amiable sympathy which from olden times had bound one Nation to the other" and assurances were given that "far from wishing to abandon it or allowing it to become luke-warm it would be his aim diligently to tighten the bonds of their long friendship. In his second letter he states immediately afterwards that a number of turbulent characters, having promoted sedition and made disturbances in the Japanese colony at Manila, he had adopted the course of sending them back to Japan. According to Father Steichen, not less than two hundred Japanese were thus expelled from Manila.

The credit of having established amicable relations should be given to William Adams, whose influence over Ieyasu finally opened to the Spanish the Port of Uraga,

^IDixon James Main, Early Relations With Japan, in the Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, 225--6.

which is situated on the Pacific Ocean in the Province of Sagami, a day's journey from Tokyo. An imperial decree dated 1608, was posted at the entrance of this port, threatening severe penalties to all who might molest the merchantmen from Luzon.

On the 1st of August, 1610, after having enjoyed Japanese hospitality for over a year, Vivero and his countrymen embarked for new Spain with three Japanese merchants, who were under the leadership of two merchants named Tanaka Shosuke and Shuya Ryusei.^I In Mexico City, where they arrived towards the end of the year, the Japanese were presented by Vivero to the Viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco the Second, who received them well and stood sponsor at the baptism of at least one of the two Japanese merchants who returned to Japan bearing the Christian name Francisco and the Viceroy's family name, Velasco.²

The singularly noble conduct of the Japanese towards the shipwrecked sailors at a time when all nations accepted the principle of Jus Litoris could but make a particularly deep impression upon the Viceroy, who in the year 1600, for instance, had granted,

^IMurdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 478.

²Murakami, N. Ikoku Nikki, 281-4

a concession to the inhabitants of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which legally authorized them to appropriate all shipwrecked goods. Moved by gratitude, or as Father Caro prefers to state, by his ardent desire for the agrandizement of New Spain, the Viceroy determined to exert a prerogative usually belonging to sovereigns and to send an ambassador to Japan, entrusted with a letter in which he expressed to the Japanese Shoguns his gratitude and appreciation of the great charity and liberality towards his shipwrecked countrymen.

On the 22nd of March, 1611, Vizcaino as admiral sailed in a vessel named the "San Francisco" from Vera Cruz, accompanied by the Japanese merchant now known as Don Francisco de Velasco, twenty-two Japanese merchants, a commissary and six friars of the Franciscan order, a captain named Palacios and a crew of fifty-two.

According to the best authorities, Vizcaino was not the son of the Viceroy, as some historians have contended, but was of the lower class, having begun his career in 1593 as an humble trader. It is further asserted that Vizcaino "was a man of too slight social standing to be entrusted with ambassador's privileges."¹

¹Dixon, Early Relations with Japan, in the Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, 1911, 217.

He visited Japan, considering it expedient to please, in view of the fact that upon his report to the Shogun would depend the manner of reception accorded to the Spaniards by his Imperial Majesty, and the dispatch with which permission would be obtained to set out from the said Empire of Japan and for the discovery of the said islands of gold and silver, which constituted the principal aim of this expedition.

It is interesting to note that in the letters which Admiral Vizcaino sent by messengers to the Shogun, on his arrival in Japan after a voyage of eighty days, he emphasized how much respect and honor had been accorded to the Japanese merchants during the voyage, but refrained from all mention of the islands of gold and silver, which it was his main object to discover. In a few days Vizcaino received a gracious communication signed by several court officials, informing him that the Shogun Hidetada, the son and the successor of Ieyasu, had received his letter with great pleasure, and granted him permission and all facilities to visit him immediately at his court. In the five junks placed at his disposal Sebastian Vizcaino at once embarked with an escort of thirty

Spaniards, armed with muskets and arquebusses, and with the friars and ^a few of the Japanese whom he had brought from New Spain.

It seems that no less a personage than a son of the commander of the junks had entrusted a member of Don Rodrigo Vivero's suite with a quantity of valuable merchandise, which was taken to Mexico and sold there. From the proceeds the Spaniards were to buy certain woolen stuffs and fine clothes for the Japanese nobleman's household. The latter learned, on Vizcaino's arrival, that the Japanese goods had been sold in Mexico, and also that Vivero's follower had sent him nothing in return. It seems that it was with difficulty that the ambassador pacified the incensed creditor, and tried to exonerate Vivero from all blame, stating that he doubtless knew nothing about his follower's affairs. In order to hush the matter up, however, Vizcaino and the Franciscan friars jointly compensated the Japanese lord with woolen stuffs of the value of seven hundred dollars, unconsciously rendering a tribute to Japanese commercial honesty at that period.

Unfortunately, about this period, a high official in the house of the aged Shogun was found guilty of an

unprecedented act of deceitfulness and treachery, and, on being tortured, confessed that not only he but his wife and other fellow-servants, had been converted to Christianity by the Spanish friars. All were arrested and threatened with punishment and the confiscation of their property if they did not abjure their new faith. Many remained firm and incurred disgrace and loss of property, among them the lady Julia, who was expelled from the palace with shorn head and exiled to an island.

Shortly afterwards, under the pretext of having to extend the boundaries of the town, the Franciscan monastery at Yedo was destroyed, and throughout the country the Christian churches and monasteries were razed to the ground. An ill-timed speech delivered by Vizcaino during his visit to a Japanese lord was also doubtless reported to the Shogun and must have prejudiced him still more against the Spanish influence. Vizcaino had assured his Japanese host that the latter could not give greater satisfaction to the King of Spain than by allowing the friars to enter his domain and preach to his vassals, thus establishing permanent peace. For the King of Spain, said he, did not care about trade with Japan, nor any temporal interest, for God had given him many kingdoms and dominions. The only inducement that his

Christian Majesty had (to enter into relations with Japan) was a pious desire that all nations should be taught the holy Catholic faith, and thus be saved.

Everywhere Vizcaino and his companions were well received and generously entertained, especially so when Friar Luis Sotelo accompanied him for part of the time, and visited Masamune, the powerful Lord of Sendai in Oshu, who had displayed such interest in Spanish musketry at Yedo.¹ This Daimyo welcomed the Spanish Admiral, and particularly Friar Sotelo, with the utmost affection, respect and reverence, and insisted upon serving food and drink to them with his own hands. As a pledge of friendship which he faithfully kept, he changed his sword for Vizcaino's dagger, and on receiving this, kissed its crossed handle, and placed it on his head. He displayed his socialistic tendencies and esteem for Christians by bestowing a title on one of his own servants, who was a convert, and by inviting him to dine with him and his Spanish Christian friends. Thereupon, naturally enough, many other members of Masamune's household crowded around the friar, kissed the hem of his robe, and announced their intention to frequent the Franciscan monastery and study the Christian religion. Masamune from the first exhibited the greatest inclination towards Catholicism and

¹Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 499.

¹Ihara, Mexico Zijo, 382.

Christianity had (to enter into relations with Japan)

was a point which all nations should be made

the holy Catholic faith, and thus to save.

Everywhere visiting and his companions who will

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Prin. his father had asked him for part of the time,

and visited him, the power of the Lord of God in

to him, who had stayed with him in Spain.

and at home. This father released the Spanish

himself, and particularly after he had, with the utmost

attention, respect and reverence, and looked upon

seeing food and drink to them with his own hands.

as a pledge of friendship with him he faithfully kept, he

changed his sword for a dagger, and on receiving

this, kissed the crossed handle, and placed it on his

head. He displayed his religious devotion and esteem

for Christianity by following a circle on one of his own ear-

rings, the one a sword, and by inviting him to dine with

him and his Spanish Christian friends. Thereupon, after

only enough, many other members of his household

crowded around the table, kissed the feet of his wife, and

announced their intention to frequent the Portuguese mon-

astery and study the Christian religion. He came from the

first exhibited the greatest inclination towards Catholicism and

proved himself a true friend and protector of the Christians.^{1.}

At the beginning of December, Admiral Vizcaino had reached 40 degrees north latitude. On interrogating the natives he found that they knew the use of the compass, and was told that there was distance of about sixty leagues from the extremity of Japan to Korea, and before reaching Tartary, in the channel lay a great island called Yezo, which was inhabited by people like savages who were so covered by hair that only their eyes were visible, and who habitually visited Japan in the months of July and August for trading purposes. Intense cold set in, and as Vizcaino concluded that ports situated on the northwestern and southwestern shores of Japan would be of little use to vessels trading from the Philippines, he decided to return to Uraga, where he arrived on the 4th of January and met the members of his crew who had remained behind. He lingered at Uraga until the end of May selling his woolen stuffs at Yedo with difficulty and poor profits, and then started on a survey of the coast lying between Uraga and Nagasaki.

1

Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 596

He first went to Ito, however, where, as agreed upon, the ship was being built by Japanese workmen under the patronage of the Shogun. He found that beyond the preparing of the timber nothing had been done to advance its construction, and was struck by the lukewarmness and slowness with which the work was progressing. The general gave instructions to the shipbuilders by word and by letter, and then proceeded on his journey. On returning to Miyako on July 2, 1613, he had four copies made of his survey charts, or as he calls them, his "Discovery of Japanese Ports", these being intended for Ieyasu, the Shogun, and the King of Spain himself. From Uraga a week later he sent a message to Ieyasu asking permission to start on his homeward voyage. It is evident that the Shogun understood that Vizcaino intended to sail directly to New Spain, for the former sent word that the latter was to go on to Uraga, whither the former's answer would reach the latter, and there the former sent the latter a gift and a letter for the Viceroy of Mexico. The fact of his not sending any letter or gift to the King of Spain by Vizcaino proved that he, probably enlightened by William Adams, had not taken very seriously Vizcaino's pretence to be the

ambassador of the king as well as of the viceroy. Vizcaino, who had been informed that the Shogun was so incensed at the Christians, on account of the treachery in his household, that no Christian dared approach him, complains that the Shogun's answer to the Viceroy was very different from what had been promised, since in it Ieyasu wrote "that he did not like" the Christian religion. Nevertheless, the Shogun Hidetada, who did not share his father's views, and was under the influence of Friar Luis Sotelo, was preparing to send an embassy to New Spain and his own domain. The first step towards the execution of his plan had been his request to Vizcaino to transfer to him the Shogun's license to build a vessel, and it would seem as though the whole affair had been kept a profound secret from his father and from Admiral Vizcaino. As soon as the latter had departed, presumably for New Spain, the rigging and fitting up of the vessel, which seems to have been purposely **delayed**, were rapidly completed. Five weeks after Vizcaino's departure, Sept. 15, 1613, Friar Sotelo sailed from Tokinoura, Rikuzen, for New Spain with credentials appointing him the Shogun's ambassador, and with a numerous suite of Japanese,

ambassador of the King as well as of the viceroys.
Viceroy, who had been informed that the King was
so incensed at the situation, on account of the French-
ery in his household, that he Christianized himself
him, concluding that the King's answer to the viceroys
was very different from what had been expected, since
in it he had said "I do not like the Christian
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the latter had departed, immediately for his ship, the
rigging and fitting up of the vessel, which seems to
have been purposely delayed, and were rapidly completed.
Five weeks after Viceroy's departure, that is, in
the month of July, the vessel departed, although for his
own with considerable provisions for the King's
ambassador, and with a numerous suite of servants.

say, about two hundred,¹ They had barely reached the open sea, however, when they were overtaken by a storm which drove their ship upon the rocky coast and completely wrecked it. The fact that when building it the dimensions planned by Vizcaino had been altered, and the probability that the Japanese were as yet unskilled in the navigation of similar vessels may in part account for the loss of the vessel. The Shogun, who, for unknown reasons, cast the entire responsibility and blame for the disaster upon Friar Sotelo, had him cast into prison and sentenced to death.² He released and pardoned him, however, at the instance of Masamune, who took Friar Sotelo to his court and made him his chief counsellor.

While all this was occurring at Uraga, Admiral Vizcaino was cruising about in search of the two "gold and silver islands"³ for it had never been his intention to sail for New Spain until he had accomplished what he and the Viceroy had decided to be the principal aim of his voyage, namely, the discovery of the islands described by the Portuguese mariners. To his chagrin, he had had to give up setting out with the second ship, as he had planned from the beginning, for

¹ Thara, Mexico Zijo, 384.

² Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 498-9.

³ Richman, California under Spain and Mexico, 379.

it had been built of a greater capacity, and although he had seen it actually afloat at Uraga, it could not be finished before he left. On the 16th day of September, Vizcaino, with a reduced crew, and short of many necessary provisions, sailed from Uraga. On the 25th, after covering more than two hundred leagues, he found himself in the latitude in which according to certain charts, the islands were supposed to lie. Finding no sign of these, the Admiral held a consultation with the pilots on board as to what would be the best method to pursue in searching for them. All agreed to sail southward to 32 degrees north latitude, and did so, coming across many signs of a proximity to land, such as floating pieces of pumice stone, ducks and turtles. But they did not find the islands. The Admiral, who it is recorded would not allow himself to think of returning to Acapulco until he had ascertained whether the islands existed or not, gave orders to retrace the ship's course. They continued their search with extraordinary diligence until October 12th, when some of the sailors became disheartened. The pilot then declared that, to his belief, the islands did not exist, and that he had exceeded his obligations and the Viceroy's orders. Some of the crew mutinied,

and, as he had no armed men to back him, the Admiral to avoid being killed, was obliged to pacify them with good words. On the 14th a violent storm overtook them, followed on the 18th by a hurricane which obliged them to cut down the mainmast. For eleven days they were in great peril, and suffered from lack of water and food, all cooking utensils having been washed overboard. Giving themselves up as lost, they held a consultation and decided the only thing to do was to go back to Japan, and came back to Uruga again.

On landing, Vizcaino at once sent messages to Ieyasu and the Shogun, announcing his return and explaining his misfortunes and the absolute necessity there was for him to obtain means to fit himself out for his return journey to Mexico in the following year. **Admiral** Vizcaino, the royal constable, surgeon and three or four other officers were to remain there in the pay of the Spanish crown, but were to have free board and lodgings from the time they embarked until they reached Acapulco. Over and above these terms of agreement, which were faithfully kept by the Japanese, Vizcaino imposed upon the agents two conditions which Masamune did not subsequently recognize. The first of these was that all employees, whether Japan-

ese or Spaniards, were to be exclusively under the Captain's orders. The second was that, if, previous to sailing, no permission was received from the viceroy of Mexico for Japanese to go to New Spain, only a few Japanese were to be allowed to fill menial positions on board, and only in case they were needed. This clause, similar to that introduced by Vizcaino in his previous contract, absolutely confirms the statement of the Japanese merchants who returned from New Spain and reported that they had been asked not to return, and shows that the vice-regal government of Mexico had received orders from Spain to follow a policy of exclusion in order to protect Spanish-Asiatic trade.

It was not until the 26th of October, 1613, that the vessel was ready for the voyage. Vizcaino complains of having had great trouble with the Japanese, and of suffering much from the constant interference of a friar who had persuaded the Japanese to help him to further a plan he had in mind. At the last moment, Vizcaino relates, "the friar took entire command of everything, embarked as many Japanese as he wanted, and constituted himself Governor and Captain-General of the Vessel". The friar was no less a personage than Friar Luis

one or two months, were to be exclusively under the
Governor's control. The second was that, if, previous
to sailing, no permission was received from the Vice-
roy of Mexico for Japanese to go to New Spain, only a
few Japanese were to be allowed to fill medical positions
on board, and only in case they were needed. This
clause, similar to that mentioned by Visselino in his
previous account, absolutely confirms the statement of
the Japanese merchants who returned from New Spain and
reported that they had been asked not to return, and
shows that the vice-royal government of Mexico had
received orders from Spain to follow a policy of
exclusion in order to protect Spanish-American trade.
It was not until the 15th of October, 1813, that
the vessel was ready for the voyage. Visselino complains
of having had great trouble with the Japanese, and of
suffering much from the constant interference of a factor
who had persuaded the Japanese to help him to further
a plan he had in mind. At the last moment, Visselino
relates, "the ship took entire command of everything,
embarked as many Japanese as he wanted, and continued
himself Governor and Captain General of the vessel."
The ship was no less a personage than this

Sotelo, whose previous expedition as the Shogun's ambassador had ended so disastrously. This time he and a Japanese merchant named Hasekura Rokuemon, set out as co-ambassadors for Masamune, the Lord of Ooshuu, with a suite of one hundred and eighty Japanese, including sixty Samurai and several merchants. They were provided with letters not only to the viceroy of Mexico, but also to the King of Spain and to Pope Paul V.¹

Vizcaino pathetically records that he protested in vain, and finally, in order to avert a great disaster, was forced "to dissimulate and to embark as a mere passenger" upon the ship he and his men had built. He adds that the humor of the Japanese was such that they actually would have killed him had he attempted to do otherwise. It would seem as though Vizcaino left the vessel at the first Mexican port which was touched, for it is from Zacatula, north of Acapulco, that Vizcaino dispatched, on January 22nd, 1614, his report to his father, Don Luis de Velasco, then living in Spain, and whom he probably soon joined. He seems to have ended his days in obscurity, for the date of his death was unknown to his Mexican biographer, Beristian.

Friar Sotelo's arrival in Mexico as the ambassador

¹Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 598.

of the "Protector of Christianity" in Japan, with a flock of would-be converts, Oct. 28, 1613, was regarded as a triumph of the church and particularly of the deservedly much loved Franciscan order. At Acapulco, January 24, 1614 the two officials determined to honor the members of an embassy to the viceroy, the king and the Pope with extraordinary attention and greeted them with salutes of artillery. Its members were escorted with music to luxuriously appointed lodgings, and the festivities were crowned by a gala bull-fight. The viceroy sent orders that provisions for the journey to the capital were to be provided, and a large mounted and armed escort was to accompany the embassy on its long and somewhat perilous journey. In all villages, towns and cities along their route the travelers were received with military music and triumphal arches. Carpets strewn with pieces of gold were spread on their pathway, and they were lodged and lavishly entertained at the royal houses. In the capital, where they were anxiously expected, they were lodged in a palace near the Convent of San Francisco, where they were at once visited by the archbishop, the judges and officers of the inquisition and the high nobility and gentlemen of Mexico.

Having opportunely arrived in Holy Week, the Japan-

of the "Protestant of Christianity" in Japan, with a view
of would-be converts, but this was regarded as a
violation of the spirit and principle of the Government
much loved Christian order. At Nagasaki, January 24,
1854 the two officials returned to board the steamer
of an embassy to the vicar, the king and the pope with
extraordinary attention and escorted them with honors of
military. The soldiers were escorted with music to
luxuriously appointed lodgings, and the festivities were
orchestrated by a gala ball-light. The vicar sent orders
for provisions for the journey to the capital were to
be provided, and a large mounted and armed escort was to
accompany the embassy on its long and hazardous journey.
In all villages, towns and cities along their
route the travelers were received with music by music
and instrumental music. Streets were strewn with pieces of gold
were placed on their journey, and they were lodged and
lavishly entertained at the royal houses. In the
capital, where they were anxiously expected, they were
lodged in a palace near the Government of the Emperor,
where they were at once visited by the nobles, the
judges and officers of the government and the high
nobility and gentlemen of status.
Having accordingly arrived in Tokyo, the Japan-

ese were able to witness the solemn procession and impressive religious ceremonies held in the cathedral and churches of Mexico, the interiors of which were beautifully decorated with flowers. They were so impressed with what they saw that seventy-eight members of the Japanese ambassador's suite expressed their desire to be baptized. This sacrament was performed in the Church of San Francisco with great solemnity and the sanction of the archbishop's presence, members of the highest nobility acting as sponsors. Subsequently the Japanese ambassador expressed his desire to be baptized, but after consultation the archbishop and the commissary-general of the Franciscan order advised him to defer this ceremony until his arrival at the Spanish court.¹

On account of the difficulties of transporting so many persons, it was decided that the majority of the ambassador's suite was to remain in Mexico. The baptized converts were sent back to Acapulco, and the few merchants who had accompanied the embassy remained in the country, doubtless studying its products and manufactures. The mercantile relations with Mexico,

¹Murdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 595.

which are said in the Japanese History of Commerce to have been kept up until 1636, when they entirely ceased, were probably established by these merchants and limited to Masamune's domain.

Friar Sotelo, Masamune's ambassador, his relatives and the sixty Samurai departed for Vera Cruz, visiting Puebla, where bull-fights and tournaments were held in their honor, and where they were lodged in the Franciscan monastery. And thus having spent four and a half months in Mexico, on the 10th day of June the embassy embarked in one of the best Spanish vessels, and escorted by the fleet commanded by Captain-General Antonio de Oquenda, reached Havana a fortnight later, and finally landed in Spain on the 5th of October, 1614.

According to Friar Cavo, this embassy did not succeed in establishing commercial relations between Spain and Japan on account of the persecution of Christians now going on in the latter country. It is obvious however, that no diplomatic negotiations could possibly have been entered into by the King of Spain with ambassadors who were sent by one of the feudal lords and not by the emperor of the country whence they had come.

After a short stay in Madrid, the embassy went to

Rome, where the friars and Hasekura were received in audience by the Pope on the 3rd of November, 1615. It is recorded that after being presented to his Holiness they read him, probably with a view of obtaining his support, Latin translations of Masamune's letters, in which the prince cordially invited Franciscan friars to his domain, promised to protect all converts to the Catholic faith, expressed his desire to hold friendship with his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, and to enter into direct commercial relation with Mexico. How long Date's ship took in her voyage to Japan or how many days she stayed in Manila Bay is not known, but Mr. Meriwether^I tells us that she again reached Sendai in August, 1620 with Hasekura and his suite reduced to eleven persons. And this was the end of ten years effort to open up a Japanese trade with New Spain.^I This prolonged absence seems to indicate that it would have been dangerous for them to have returned sooner on account of the Shogun's persecution of the Christian, and the proscription of their religion, which severely enforced by Iemitsu, who in 1624 issued an edict ordering away all foreigners and interdicting Christianity. It was not, however, impossible that some of these converted Japanese remained permanently in Mexico or Manila.

^IMurdoch and Yamagata, History of Japan, 606.

3. CONCLUSION

In 1636 all commercial relations with New Spain ceased, and in 1638 the Portuguese were expelled from Japan, and all ports were closed to foreign traffic. The Dutch alone were tolerated as traders and settlers, but were virtually imprisoned on the small islet of Deshima in Nagasaki Bay where they had a factory.

Iemitsu completed the system inaugurated by his predecessor, and put an end to Japanese trade and intercourse with foreign countries by issuing an edict forbidding his subjects to leave their country, under pain of capital punishment. He also ordered the destruction of all vessels of European pattern belonging to Japan. From that time to 1854, when Commander Perry¹ made a treaty with the Shogunate at Uraga, Japan maintained a most rigid policy of isolation. (("In the meantime the treaty of 1844, which secured the opening of treaty ports in China, and that of 1854, which opened up Japan to the Western world and marks the new birth of the Japanese nation, added prestige to power."²))

The foregoing history of the events which followed Ieyasu's attempt to establish commercial relations with New Spain, based on original documents, explains some

¹ American envoy to Japan.

² Carl Russell Fish, The Development of American Nationality. P. 486

of the reasons why, later on, the same Shogun decided that intercourse with European nations positively endangered the integrity and future of Japan.

These dates concerning the earliest relation between Japan and México seem to me to be very interesting from an historical point of view and must be of particular value to ethnologists and those who are especially interested in evidences of Asiatic influences in Mexico and Central America.

Iemitsu's prohibition to Japanese to leave their country, under penalty of death, indicates that a large number of persecuted Christians had been going into voluntary exile, though many people also went for business reasons. Many authorities including A History of Japan by Murdoch and Yamagata, assert that the Shogun Iemitsu was "the greatest politician in those days in Japan" whereas the author's view is quite another. If Japan had not had Iemitsu it is quite sure that she would have been a great civilized and democratic nation in the world with equal standing with Western civilization. Iemitsu was short-sighted and ignorant of world affairs and consequently tried to exterminate the Christians and to destroy the churches through which Japan might have been

able to have much better educational institutions. Also a world-wide commercial system might have been established. Through the effect of these functions she might have been controlling the commercial world, at least covering the oriental kingdom of the earth.

PART II

PRESENT RELATIONS

Country	Area	Population
Algeria	2,381,411	1,200,000
Argentina	2,780,171	1,200,000
Australia	2,780,171	1,200,000
Belgium	2,780,171	1,200,000
Canada	2,780,171	1,200,000
France	2,780,171	1,200,000
Germany	2,780,171	1,200,000
Italy	2,780,171	1,200,000
Japan	2,780,171	1,200,000
Spain	2,780,171	1,200,000
Sweden	2,780,171	1,200,000
Switzerland	2,780,171	1,200,000
United Kingdom	2,780,171	1,200,000
United States	2,780,171	1,200,000

PRESENT RELATIONS

There was no communication sanctioned by treaty between Japan and Latin American countries until Japan, in 1872, (the sixth year of Meiji) concluded a treaty of commerce with Peru in South America. Sixteen years after this agreement, on Nov.30,1888,(the twenty-first of Meiji) Japan entered into a treaty of navigation with Mexico on a footing of equality. In 1897,the late Viscount Enomoto bought about 64,000 acres for the purposes of colonization in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. In addition to this, there are colonies in Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Mexico, Sonora, Sinaloa and Coahuila.

The number of Japanese residents in Mexico is 2689¹. and the number of houses owned or occupied by them, 498. If we classify the Japanese in Mexico according to their occupations, the list roughly will be as follows:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Government officers	5	2
Teachers	4	
Students	3	
Physicians	16	3
Midwives and Nurses		3
Firm clerks	26	12
Salesmen	15	
Farmers	223	31

1. See P.90

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Cattle Breeders	6	1
Fisherman	49	
Shipbuilders	1	1
Porcelain Merchants	6	1
Notion Stores	14	25
Druggists	4	2
Matchmakers	3	1
Photographers	3	0
Bamboo Workers	28	3
Carpenters	96	8
Plasterers and Painters	5	
Bakers and Confectioners	39	4
Tailors	44	2
Barbers	26	2
Employment Agents	44	3
Peddlers	23	1
Nurserymen	24	
Coach Drivers	61	2
Dairymen	18	
Cooks	49	
Domestic servants	267	19
Laborers	202	
Factory laborers	838	24
Restaurant proprietors	43	3
Miscellaneous	186	165

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total.....	2,371.....	318 ¹
Total of both sexes.....	2,689	
Number of houses.....	498	

According to this list the occupation which has the most followers among the Japanese residents of Mexico is that of factory laborers, numbering 862. The next in sequence is domestic servants 267, then farmers 223, ordinary laborers 203, salesmen 115, notion stores 114 and carpenters 96. Of this number it is a significant fact, that the total number of persons earning a living as porcelain merchants, druggists, watchmakers, peddlers, bakers and confectioners is 223, which is exactly the same as the number of farmers. So generally we can say that the Japanese residents in Mexico are mostly of three main classes of occupation, farmers, tradesmen, merchants.

JAPANESE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO²

The Bruxelle, a French store, is now acting as the agent of Mr. Genji Kato's firm in Yokohama, wholesaling silk goods, especially silk handkerchiefs. Messrs. Haruji Kobayashi and Seisaku Kuroda are working in the store, and the annual sales amount to some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

¹Census of Japanese Government, 1915. A Pamphlet. It is kept at the Los Angeles Japanese Consulate.

² Japanese Legate

Female

Male

Total.....	2,371	2,314
Total of both sexes.....	2,371	2,314
Number of houses.....	438	438

According to this list the occupation which has the most following among the Japanese residents of Mexico is that of factory laborers, numbering 883. The next in sequence is domestic servants 267, then farmers 225, ordinary laborers 205, salesmen 115, motion picture 114 and carpenters 90. Of this number it is a significant fact, that the total number of persons earning a living as porcelain merchants, drugists, watchmakers, peddlers, bakers and confectioners is 225, which is exactly the same as the number of farmers. So generally we can say that the Japanese residents in Mexico are mostly of these main classes of occupation, farmers, tradesmen, merchants.

JAPANESE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

The Barcelon, a French store, is now acting as the agent of Mr. Genji Kato's firm in Yokohama, wholesaling silk goods, especially silk handkerchiefs, hosiery, Haraji Kobayashi and Selsan Kondo are working in the store, and the annual sales amount to some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Consent of Japanese Government, 1918. A. President. It is kept at the Los Angeles Japanese Consulate.
Japanese Legation

El Nuevo Japan. This is also a store of Mr. Kato's and conducts chiefly retail business. It was opened in 1907. Mr. Rikishi is the manager for it and Messrs. Hamaguchi and Okimoto work under his direction. The store is paying a rent of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and the annual sales amount (for the silk and other goods) to about seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars.

The firm of K. Aoyama. This store was opened about 1904-05 and imports bamboo goods and general merchandise through the Bruxelle Co., from Japan and is selling at retail in this location, paying a rental of five hundred dollars and employing four persons. It does an annual business of about fifteen thousand dollars. It also imports raw bamboo via San Francisco and manufactures bamboo goods at this place.

The firm of S. Sotoka. This store also imports bamboo through the Bruxelle Co. and manufactures art goods of this material. There are three employees. The annual business amounts to ten thousand dollars and the rent paid is a hundred and forty dollars.

The firms of Bretz, Winkler, Mendelson and Newman Have branch stores which handle exclusively silk goods

and are competitors of the foregoing Japanese stores.

Of the retail stores there is La Mariposa, which is a Chinese firm. It imports goods from Yokohama and pays a rental of two hundred dollars. It has four employees. Branch stores are run in Chihuahua, Mariata, Yucatan and Vera Cruz. It has monthly sales of eighty thousand dollars and as its goods are sold at a very low rate of profit is a strong competitor of the Japanese merchants.

The store of the late Kingo Tsuchiya. This store is now managed by the Mexican wife of the late proprietor. The store is called Cryean Themon and pays a rental of three thousand dollars. The monthly sales amount to more than two thousand dollars.

The following immigration companies had at one time business offices in the city:

"Continental"	of <u>Taizo, Murakami</u>
"Nippon"	of <u>Naotaro, Kobayashi</u>
"Oriental"	of <u>Saito, S.</u>
"Kumamoto"	of <u>Hayakawa</u>

But after the restriction had been placed upon immigration all of them closed except that of the Continental, under S. Onodera. This company has bought tens of thousands of acres in the Yaqui Valley and the Nippon has also bought as much land in Chiapas.

JAPANESE IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS

After traveling ninety-five miles by railway, one reaches the center of the Japanese colony in Soconusco county, which is Escuintla Proper. This colony has a relation with the old Enomoto colony. There are a few Japanese still raising coffee, but the majority of the population, about one thousand persons, are farming in the vicinity. This is the reason why such a small village as Escuintla Proper does such a good business. There are branch stores in the nearby villages of Acopetagua and Acocoyagua, at Puebloo, four miles distant to the south, at Wistla, eight miles distant, at Tapachula, nineteen miles distant, at San Ysidro Village, in the district of Sierra Madre in Mascarel county. These stores are selling iron utensils, farming implements, general merchandise, clothing and textiles, which are commodities in the localities. At the cities of Tapachila, Wistla, and Escuintla are good drug stores with dispensing offices, and Japanese in attendance to treat patrons.

The agricultural center of this district are the villages of Escuintla and Acacoyagua. Most of the land around these towns, and almost the whole of the village

land belong to Japanese. The greater part of the old Enomoto colony became the possession of a Mexican; the remainder of the 13,526 acres now form the Fujino colony and 5,758 acres form the Kobayashi colony, and of these the former is now being developed under the superintendency of Mr. T. Fuse, and the latter is being rented to natives.

Following are statistics of Japanese enterprises and data relative thereto:

(1) Village of Escuintla.¹

Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co.

Employees

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Mexican</u>
Company's main office	12	1
Main store	3	2
Branch store	2	1
Drug store	2	1
Affiliated Colonial School	3	1
Farm	1	5

Kobashi and Kishimoto Co.

Company's store	3	3
<u>Murakawa Co.</u>	1	1

¹The Ra Fu Shimpō, Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, Sept. 5, 1917.

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Mexican</u>
<u>Nakamura and Hirai Co.</u>	2	1
<u>Nakagawa Co.</u>	1	1
<u>Nishizawa Iriyama and Iriye Co.</u>	2	0
<u>Fujino Farm</u>	2	10 or more
<u>Kobayashi Colony</u>	3	a few
<u>Nomura Farm</u>	2	a few
<u>Tanabe Farm</u>	2	a few
<u>Nishizawa Vegetable Farm</u> (formerly the Tamagawa)	2	a few
Hotta Farm and Physician	2	a few
Ota Farm and Physician	2	a few

(2) Village of Acapetagua

Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co.

Company's branch store	4	
Company's porcelain factory	1	

Kobashi and Kishimoto Co.

Company's branch store	3	2
Company's pasture and sugar cane field	2	10 or more

T. Fuse's farm.

Superintendent of Fujino colony	1	a few
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(3) Village of AcacayaguaJapanese Mexican Co.

	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Mexican</u>
Company's farm and sugar canefield	5	30 or more.
Company's branch store...	2	1

(4) Village of YsidroKobashi and Kishi Co.

Branch store	5	3
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(5) Village of PuebloMurakawa

Branch store	2	13
<u>S. Yamamoto's</u> farm	3	a few

(6) The town of WistlaJapanese Mexican Kyodo Co.

Company's store	5	4
Company's drug store and pharmacy office	2	3
Company's branch of Wistla store	1	a few
Barber shop and notion store	2	1
Company's drug store and pharmacy office	7	3
Company's dye works	1	7

As above shown the total number of those who have some connection with the colonization enterprise are 69, but if we add the number who are scattered around

Handwritten note:
 69, but if we add the number who are scattered around

the wives and children of the colonists---it will be 81, and if we still add the native women, who are the wives of the Japanese, and the children, then the number will exceed 100.

The Japanese Mexican Kyodo Co. as a Commercial
Colony.

The company has in the village of Escuintla a main store, a branch store and a drug store. The main store and branch are general stores and handle iron-ware, farming implements, clothing, textiles, notions, food stuffs, and dried provisions, which are the necessary commodities for the natives. The drug store being the only one in the village, where there is no physician, has a dispensing department with an attendant who prescribes simple remedies for the natives. This innovation has proved a good source of revenue for the store. The drug store manufactures soda water, and does a large business in its soda water department on account of the climate. Most of the soda water consumed in this district is manufactured at this store. Both the main and branch stores are now managed by Saburo Kiyono, assisted by four Japanese and two Mexican employees and the drug store is handled by Kingoro Yamanaka, formerly a commercial student sent abroad by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan. He is assisted by a Japanese and a Mexican.

According to the report of 1911 the capital of the stores is as follows: Main store \$59,004.00; Branch store \$4,542.00; drug store \$2,819.00, a comparatively small capital because of its recent organization; it has a bright prospect however.

The stores and residence are, with the exception of the main store house, the property of the company. For the recreation of the members and employees there is a pool room, although it is roughly built.

The company owns also a branch store at the nearby village of Acocoyagua. This is also a general store. The storehouse at this place was built recently, being the largest in the village. It is owned by the company.

S. Yamamoto is manager of the store and is also superintendent of the Tafco Farm which belongs to the company, having one Japanese and eight Mexican employees.

Industry of Soconusco

The industrial wealth of the district is placed at one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars.

The most valued productions are the products of the coffee plantations and the gum trees.

The soil is well fitted for the cultivation of coffee, gum trees, corn, cacao, and grazing. Coffee is leader with an annual production of fifteen million, three hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, and it is estimated that with sufficient labor the production would reach ten or fifteen fold the present yield.

The land value has been up to about 1917, two and one half acres to the dollar, but now it is from one dollar and twenty-five cents to three or more dollars for the same amount, especially since the opening of the Pan-American Railroad, some lands bordering the railroad being valued as high as four or five dollars.

THE RELATION OF SOCONUSCO TO THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

The three greatest railways in the world are: The trans-Siberian Railway, which traverses the great wilds of Asia and a part of Europe; the Trans-African

Railway on the Dark Continent, and the Pan-American Railway, which is likely to prove itself the marrow of the two American continents. From the completion of this Pan-American Railway international relations in the Americas will assume a different aspect and as it traverses the district we are considering, we will dwell upon its possible influence to this district as well as its origin and its present condition. The idea of this gigantic railraod was first originated by American consul Hinton Rowan Helper, who was assigned to Buenos Aires for five years from 1861 to 1866. His hope of this Pan-American Railway, otherwise called the Three-American Railroad, was a continuous railroad from Bering Strait, through North America, Central America, and Panama to the Straits of Msgellan, the extreme southern point of South America. His idea received an advocate in James G. Blaine, who earnestly called public attention to the necessity of itss undertaking. It has at last found its near realization to-day.

If we compare this Pan-American Railway with the Siberian Railway it seems greatly different, because the Siberian road goes through the territory of a single country, Russia; while the road in the Americas must be

constructed through numerous independent sovereign countries. Complicated negotiations must as a matter of course arise in the completing of such a project. However, the fact that the United States is almost sole owner of the railroad north of Panama greatly does away with these difficulties. And in Guatemala all the railroad is in possession of an American, and the Central Railroad, which in the future is destined to form a part of the Pan-American Railway, also has an American President. In other Central American countries, except in a few cases, all the railroads are under American management, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The idea of Mr. Helper has not been realized, but it is on its way to it steadily. The present so-called Pan-American Railway is the line which, starting at New York city, passes through the United States, crosses the Mexican border and running southward through the district of Soconusco of Chiapas State reaches the Guatemalan border. This is as far as the line has been constructed. Future plans are the extension of the line in Central America through the countries of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Panama, thence southward penetrating Colombia and entering Ecuador

where it will join the railroad that runs to the coast of that country, in Bolivia, running from Lake Chichicaca to the capital La Paz and then southward to Buenos Aires. The road between La Paz and Buenos Aires has but one hundred miles yet to be constructed. The American interests are demanding the earliest possible completion of the road north of Panama.

This is a brief exposition of the Pan-American Railway. Now let us turn to the benefit it has done to the Japanese in Chiapas State. In 1908 the railroad had been constructed as far as Mariscal Station on the Guatemalan border. Before that time, when one wished to reach the Japanese colony, one had to go by ship from Salina Cruz to San Benito, in Soconusco, and then by horseback to Tapachula, the capital, and then one still had to go nineteen miles by horse in order to reach the village of Escuintla. The inconvenience was indeed no small matter. After the completion of this railroad it is only ninety two miles by rail from Salina Cruz, and two hundred and seventy three miles from the city of Mexico. The greatest convenience is not only the passenger communication, but the great benefit to the farmers, who had great trouble in forwarding their products to market.

Coffee and gum tree industry in Soconusco. Soconusco has been well known since olden times as a coffee and cacao producing district. Even before the Latin*American countries released themselves from Spanish bondage they were exporting these products to Peru and other countries in South America; and in the mother country of Spain the coffee and cacao of Soconusco were used in the royal household. During the war for independence the planters of these districts suffered, and for some time the industries were in a deplorable condition. Since the foreigners have arrived the coffee industry has taken on new life. In 1911 it produced one hundred and fifty thousand quintals, (one quintal is one hundred and one pounds), and its price in September 1910 was nine dollars a quintal. A year later it rose to fifteen dollars. The amount of coffee produced in 1911 was valued at two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and of this amount about one half was produced by Germans. The following report was sent by the German consul to his government concerning the production and export of coffee in Soconusco:

"In 1917 the coffee production in the District of Soconusco was 148,368 quintals. If we classify the

producers according to their nationalities they amount they produced is as follows:¹

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Amount in quintals</u>
German	61,838
Spanish	27,040
American	16,813
French	15,000
English	12,800
Japanese	14,880
TOTAL	148,368.

The export of coffee in the same year was 5,578,948 quintals, classified as to the countries exported to as follows:

Country	Raw Coffee Quintals	Refined Coffee Quintals	Total
United States	82,070	770,258	852,328
Germany	51,472	1,997,882	2,049,354
England	86,469	602,326	688,795
France	221,840	233,131	454,971

¹The Japanese American, San Francisco, May 1, 1917.

Country	Raw Coffee Quintals	Refined Coffee Quintals	Total
Japan		15,400	15,400
Mexico	43,900	1,474,200	1,518,100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	485,751	5,093,179	5,578,948

Although, due to the lack of labor, the District of Soconusco does not permit the coffee planter a maximum production, one can easily see that the locality is fit for the production of this commodity.

MEXICO AND ENOMOTO COLONY

It was in 1897 that Viscount Buyo Enomoto planned his colonization in Mexico. The place of colonization planned was in the Sierra Madre Mountains, an extensive area consisting of sixty three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six acres. The text of the agreement reached between Mr. Yoshibumi Murota, the agent of Viscount Enomoto, and Manuel Fernandez, minister of agriculture and commerce of Mexico, as the sample of "the treaty" is briefly, as follows:

"Agreement in regard to the purchase of land in State of Chiapas, Mexico. An agreement contracted between Manuel Fernandez, minister of agriculture and commerce, representing the Mexican government and Mr. Yoshibumi Murota, agent of Count Enomoto, in regard to the purchase and the establishment of a colony there-

upon, of governmental land in the State of Chiapas.

"1. According to the law promulgated December 15, 1904 and according to its provision of Section 28, Viscount Enomoto is hereby entitled to establish a colony in the State of Chiapas.

"2. According to the said section of law, the Mexican government hereby sells and surrenders to Viscount Enomoto, a certain amount of governmental land in Escuintla, in the District of Soconusco, in the state of Chiapas and Viscount Enomoto buys it.

"3. A colony is to be established upon the said land the price therefore is to be according to the standard value of the place where the colony is to be located, to wit: one dollar and fifty cents in Mexican money, per hectare. The term of the payment is fifteen years from this day on which the agreement is executed, to the department of the Treasury, by governmental bonds of Mexico.

"4. The deeds for the land purchased shall be delivered as soon as the payment for their purchase has been made, and also with a certificate of it from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

"5. The purchaser has the obligation of colonization of at least one family exclusively of Japanese at each completion of survey of two thousand

hectares of the land purchased.

"6. The term 'family' used in this agreement is the designation of the following one of three:

"First. Man, wife, with or without children.

"Second. Father or mother with descendants, who are in his or her charge.

"Third. Brothers or sisters, with one or more of them a mature person.

"By the term 'colonization' is meant the state when the dwelling house is already built and the development of land already begun and so on." ¹.

However, this colony failed because of the mistake in the selection of the land, also in the object of the colony. The time was more than twenty years ago, when Viscount Enomoto planned the colony, when Japan was fresh from victories over some of her enemies, China for instance. People were dreaming of overseas expansion, thinking the nation's expansion must be colonization on foreign soil, and had little consideration for the quality of the soil or the kind of objects or enterprises of the colony.

1. Otojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 32-43

Viscount Enomoto struck at this moment and he received the whole nation's praise because of the manly spirit of his enterprise. But soon after the first party of colonists were transported across to Mexico he encountered numerous difficulties of management, which forced him to give up the whole plan of colonization. This was due to his misunderstanding of the State of Chiapas, which was an undeveloped state and necessarily needed capital. But he sent for colonists, men who thought the place was the same sort of place they had left behind. That was the primary cause of the failure, and secondary cause for failure was that he tried to establish a coffee plantation. For the colony to have succeeded in coffee producing, the business would have had to have been of such magnitude that it practically controlled the coffee market, or Japan would have had to consume practically the entire output of the colony, with European nations importing their coffee through Japanese agents. As it is, the United States, Germany, France and England are the chief coffee consuming countries, and

raising did not prove a suitable enterprise for the Japanese colonists.

JAPANESE IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

The number of Japanese residents in Chihuahua City is about one hundred. These Japanese are mostly contract emigrants. The majority of them came through the Continental Immigration Company; the remainder amounting to sixty-five men came through the Oriental Immigration Company. Some of them landed at Salina Cruz and were hired at the Ohacania plantation in the State of Vera Cruz. Some of them were landed at Manzanillo and Colima. They came over with the intention of entering the United States. They escaped from their place of work and made their way to the State of Chihuahua which borders on the United States. But when they tried to enter the United States they were refused admission, so they remained in this state and have worked there. While working they perceived the possibilities of business in Chihuahua City. Some of them invested their savings individually in some enterprises and others formed companies. In this way the present Japanese success there began. Those who came through the Oriental Immigration Company first worked at Coahuila at mining. They left, however, in 1909 and went to Chihuahua City. A few of them entered

the United States but failing to do as well as they expected, returned to Chihuahua City.

JAPANESE STORES IN CHIHUAHUA AND THEIR FUTURE.

When Japanese go to Mexico as colonists it is a fact that they invariably become business men. This is due to the fact that the Japanese are innately business men, rather than farmers. Mexico is primarily an agricultural country, with less interest in business and less business ability. A small business requires a comparatively small capital at the start; agriculture presents many difficulties, and it takes many years for the accumulation of wealth. Therefore, as Mexico needs the Japanese more for business men than for farmers, and the Japanese prefer to be business men, we find them such, not only in the District of Soconusco and throughout the State of Chiapas, but all over Mexico. Chihuahua City leads perhaps all Mexico in the number of Japanese stores. With the exception of a few restaurants, they are general stores which handle clothing, food stuffs, etc. In Spanish they are called "Tienda de Abarrotes" and there are some forty such stores in the city. This kind of store was formerly exclusively managed by Spaniards, and recently the Chinese entered the field,

but when the Japanese entered the business arena, the Spaniards as well as the Chinese suffered from the competition. For instance, the Chinese general stores in Chihuahua are greatly depressed because of Japanese business ability, and Chinese in the village of Escuintla, in Chiapas, are also feeling the competition. The El Norte Japanese store in Chihuahua City has annual sales amounting to more than three hundred thousand dollars and has bought out the rival store, formerly owned by the Spaniards. Such is the present condition, the Japanese stores in Chihuahua are growing larger and larger.

RELATION OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS

AND MEXICANS IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

The city of Chihuahua is so closely situated to the United States that naturally there are many Americans residing in the city. The attitude of the Mexicans towards the Japanese is generally kindly. This is no doubt due, in some degree, to their sympathy towards Japan, but it is also due to the fact that the Japanese are engaged in respectable occupations. To-day, in Chihuahua City, while the Japanese are in the ascendancy, the Chinese are on the decline. This can be easily traced to the difference in the status of the two nations, as well as the difference in capabilities of the individuals

of the two nations. The sympathy the Mexicans have towards the Japanese is also due probably to some extent to these facts. The individual relations of the Japanese and the Mexicans are in many instances intimate. There are many marriages between Japanese men and Mexican women, and the number of these marriages is increasing each year.

JAPANESE IN SAN JERNIMO AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF GELERO

The plantation of San Jernimo is situated about twenty-five miles east of Chihuahua, by railroad, in the northwestern part of the Department of Gelero, in the State of Chihuahua. It is a large plantation with an area of four thousand, three hundred and thirty-six hectares, and a width from east to west of about eight miles and from north to south of six miles. The whole of the village of San Jernimo is on this plantation, and has a population of about two hundred and fifty. All are tenants or laborers on the plantation.

This plantation is the property of Mr. Albert, an American of large means. He received large damages during the revolution led by Madero in 1910; and fearing more violence, and with it more damage to his property, sought to rent it. It was finally rented to a Japanese

named Tsutomu Suji, who was ignorant of the general situation of the plantation, but has been generally successful in everything he has tackled. His lease began January 1, 1911, and the rental was put at three thousand dollars per year. Mr. Suji and his colleagues, Naoshi Takahashi and Kiyoji Hata, are graduates of the Miyagi-Ken Agricultural School. They came to Mexico as immigrants through the Continental Immigration Company in 1906. At first they worked on the Ohacania plantation, but soon deserted the plantation to go to Chihuahua City. In a park in that city they met a Spaniard who owned a mine in Promosa, of the same state, and yielding to the mine owner's persuasion they went to the mine and worked for a while. As they were not common laborers, they came much under the eye of the owner and soon became trusted by him. Mr. Suji was given the sole right of selling the food stuffs and general merchandise to the workers of the mine. The owner loaned him twenty-five hundred dollars as capital, and the business prospered. In one year he was able to accumulate seven thousand dollars which enabled him to pay the debt to the mine owner, and with his two schoolmates he opened a store in Chihuahua City. He also was engaged in business as a contractor at Madera, with the Madera Lumber Company, and opened a dairy. He became a rich man. Being the graduate of

an agricultural college, and now having large means, he leased the San Jernimo plantation.

The said lease is composed of ten sections. In Section 7 there is a clause which states the obligation on the part of the lessee to return to the lessor the cattle, which the lessor had loaned to the lessee with the plantation, in equal numbers, equal stock and in equal sex at the expiration of the lease and also to deliver to the lessor one half of the present cattle; and even in case the lessee loses some of his cattle by an unavoidable cause, he must pay the lessor the price of the cattle he was bound to return. In addition the lessee must pay to the owner one half the income he obtains from the cattle. In Section 9 is a clause, carrying out a Mexican custom, by which all taxes of the plantation must be paid by the lessee.

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE OF SAN JERNIMO PLANTATION

In undertaking an agricultural enterprise in Mexico the severest difficulty one meets with and which eats up capital more than anything else, is working up the virgin soil. This makes it always more profitable to obtain ~~for~~ agriculture, land already broken up, even if the price is higher by one hundred or two hundred percent.

About seven hundred hectares of the San Jernimo plantation, or one sixty of the whole plantation, is broken, and a moderate income could be obtained from it without further improvements. It isn't to be wondered that the owner leased the plantation, not because of lack of income, but from fear of violence to the enterprise by lawless elements liable at any time to be fomenting revolution. Another drawback to the plantation, but one that has not kept it from being successful, is the fact that it is located at an elevation of 6000 feet above sea level, and there are frosts, the same as in other parts of Mexico, which makes development difficult at times.

An average of eight natives are employed at the ranch and four Japanese are chiefs of departments, overseeing the work of the natives. The daily wages of laborers on the plantation is seventy-five cents. The tenants are loaned the cattle, farm implements necessary for the work and they are given one half the total income of their land. They buy their own necessary rations and other commodities for their personal use from the store of the plantation, which extends them credit, but sometimes at the end of the crop season the balance due them from their employer is very small.

The plantation now produces corn, alfalfa, hay. Cattle in great numbers have been stolen by bandits, but there are still eight hundred and fifty-two left, together with one hundred and sixty horses (one hundred and two work horses), seven hundred sheep, two hundred hogs, eighty milch cows, All the chickens, about three hundred, were stolen by bandits. The store attached to the plantation does an annual business amounting to about five thousand dollars with a net income of fifteen hundred dollars. It has been thoroughly ransacked by bandits and now is waiting for the arrival of new goods.

JAPANESE IN MADERA

DEPARTMENT OF GELERO

Madera Lumber Company and its Plant. The Madera Lumber Company is one of the largest lumber companies in the world. Its chief business is the cutting, preparing, and marketing of white pine from the Sierra Madre Mountains in the State of Chihuahua.

The capital of the corporation is forty million dollars. The majority of the stock is held by Canadians, and the remainder by American and English capitalists. About twenty-four hundred laborers are employed by the vast establishment and there are one hundred and forty employees engaged in more skilled work, such as engineers and accountants. The forests belonging to the company

cover about three million acres. It is said that the pine trees near Madera will all mbe marketed in five years, but it will take from twenty to thirty years to clean up the entire area. The mill is provided with two disc saw machines, and its daily capacity is four hundred thousand feet. Last year's output was forty m million feet. The Northwestern Railroad, which starts from Chihuahua City, passing the eastern foot of the Sierra Madres to Juarez, is the property of this company, and all transportation of lumber to the United States, and also transportation of everything from the United States to the plantation, is done over this railroad. This company operates a saw mill, a hundred miles north of Madera, as large as the one at Madera, and at El Paso, a factory manufacturing wooden articles, which is said to be the largest plant of its kind in the world. Japanese laborers employed by the company are used on the railroad which carries the lumber from the mountains, and a few work in the saw mills.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN MADERA

Since the panic of 1907, by reason of the decrease in the value of silver, which is the chief mineral product of the state, many of the mining companies have been

obliged to abandon work, and as a consequence many Japanese laborers who were employed in the mines were thrown out of employment. By this procedure one hundred and thirty Japanese laborers, who were working at the Black Mountain Mining Company's mines, found themselves in a helpless condition, with no means to support themselves. At this time the Japanese legation in the City of Mexico ordered the Continental Immigration Company to refund the deposits which the laborers had placed in the hands of the company. Later Mr. K. Fujita, Superintendent of Immigration, placed fourteen of the laborers with the Madera Lumber Company. This was the first time the lumber concern employed Japanese. The manager of the company found the Japanese laborers so efficient that he asked Mr. Fujita to engage more for him and gentleman succeeded in obtaining three hundred sons of Japan for the company.

JAPANESE IN JALAPA, STATE OF VERA CRUZ

Japanese Plantation of Obaja. From Salina Cruz, a calling station of the Oriental Steamship Company, if one proceeds toward the Gulf of Mexico for one hundred and twenty miles, by the Isthmian Railroad, he will find at a point ~~one~~ half the distance from Obaja Station in the State of Vera Cruz a piece of land oblique in

figure, of an area of two hundred and eighty-four acres. It is a plantation which was formerly the property of a native of the State of Vera Cruz. In 1911 twenty-five Japanese laborers, who were working at Ojakenia plantation, bought it as common property for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or at the rate of twenty-six dollars a hectare. Obaja plantation is suitable for the cultivation of grains and vegetables, for which there is a big demand in this territory. Many of the products of the plantation are sold at neighboring towns and at a nearby harbor.

SOME FACTS ABOUT OBAJA PLANTATION

This Obaja plantation was bought by the twenty-five Japanese laborers, as has been stated. They had confidence enough in each other to start work without a written agreement among themselves as to the ownership, their only understanding being verbal one. The total sum invested in the plantation was forty-five hundred dollars.

At the time these partners bought this plantation they were satisfied with a dwelling made of palms, such as the natives of the place live in, but as they began to make a profit from their enterprise they considered improvements. Finally they were able to build a storage

house with another house attached, and now they are going to build a dwelling-house. Most of the food stuffs for their own use they raise on the plantation, but other supplies they purchase in the district.

These Japanese comrades started operations on the plantation they had acquired, in February, 1911. There is considerable timber on their land, but as yet they have not marketed it. However they have already cultivated about one seventh of their entire holdings. They raise corn, rice, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. In 1912 they sent corn for the first time to the harbor of Coatzacoalcas, and they found the demand at that place so satisfactory that they set up a permanent store there the same year at a cost of two hundred dollars. At first the store sold only a few dollars worth of goods a day but the sales have increased rapidly, until the daily receipts are forty to fifty times what they were at the start.

Agricultural products yield a crop twice a year and corn is ready for gathering during three and half months of the summer time and four and a half months in the cold season. The rice yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per hectare. Rice raising alone would yield the workers a fair profit.

RELATION BETWEEN JAPANESE AND NATIVES

The Japanese on the plantation employ natives for helpers. They find them very obedient and easy to handle. They treat the native employees much better than the Japanese are treated by their employees in the Texas rice fields. The usual wage of the natives is fifty cents per day, but in the big crop season the pay is increased to seventy-five cents per day. Often the pay is sixty-two and a half cents a day; with it goes a glass of liquor. The natives seem to be well satisfied with their compensation and are eager to work on the Japanese plantation. At the season of corn harvesting they prefer to receive their pay in corn rather than in cash.

Aside from the relations of the Japanese and the natives at the plantation it can be said that the natives are as a rule very respectful toward the Japanese. The American influence is not felt in this district and the Germans have not arrived yet; the Chinese immigrant is about the only immigrant besides the Japanese that the native Mexicans have met, and as the Japanese are land owners, it helps along the good feeling towards them.

JAPANESE IN STATE OF SINALOA

In the mountainous region the climate is temperate, with cold nights, and on the coast it is very warm. The fauna and flora are rich and unusually varied. Sugar cane is grown extensively, particularly in the Japanese colonies of Culiacan¹, amounting to about ten thousand acres.

Mazatlan, one of the first ports of the Republic, with a population of twenty-one thousand, stands on a small peninsula opposite the Bay of Olas and is unusually attractive because of the fine groves of cocoanut trees which surround it. It is ranked as the chief industrial and commercial port on the Pacific Coast of Mexico and it is in touch with California, South American and European ports by means of steamship lines. Twenty or more foreign ships anchor in the crescent-shaped bay each month. The town² is very level, the highest point being but fifteen feet about high tide. A number of foreign consulates are located here.

Irrigation³ project in Sinaloa. There is a project on hand to irrigate about three hundred thousand acres in the district of Sinaloa, State of Sinaloa, from the

1 Rafushimpo, 1920, Feb. 7th .

2 There is the branch of Japan's legate.

3 By Japanese settlers, from 1917.

waters of the branches of the Sinaloa River. All water rights will be put under state control and there will be no concessions. Heretofore but one crop has been realized per annum, but with irrigation two or more crops will be harvested.

The situation of the colony. The only construction work initiated in the district during the last part of 1915 was that of the Japanese-Mexican Industry Colony on the Ocoroni River, near Varunjo Station, of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico. By S.P. Railroad, one can reach this colony, taking twelve hours from Los Angeles; and it is about ninety miles from Culican, the capital of the state of Sinaloa and about twelve miles from the coast. This colony is in easy communication with the harbor of Topolobampo. It comprises eighty-five thousand acres, and perfect roads run through the ranches in every way from the station, so that transportation is very convenient.

As the climate is warm the year round, the place is better to farm than Southern California. In addition to this, the agricultural land of the locality is so fertile in the vicinity of the colony that there are a great many American enterprises. The water is plentiful,¹ with an average rainfall of twenty-four

¹ It shows the fertile land.

*copy not
included*

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work initiated in the district during the last part of 1915 was that of the Japanese-Mexican Irrigation Colony on the Colorado River, near Fort Huachuca, of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico. By U. S. Railroad, one can reach this colony, taking

twelve hours from Los Angeles, and it is about ninety miles from Culiacan, the capital of the state of Sinaloa and about twelve miles from the coast. This colony is in easy communication with the harbor of Topolobampo. It comprises eighty-five thousand acres and perfect roads run through the ranches in every way from the station, so that transportation is very convenient.

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inches throughout the year in the colony, and on the plateau to the east of the state, fifteen inches distributed as follows: sixty percent of it in the months of July, August, and September, and the balance in December, January and February. So the farmers can cultivate without irrigation, as in California. The agricultural products are peas, sweet corn, oranges, lemons, cantaloupes, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, berries, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and rice. All the products above mentioned are better than California in quality and reach the markets before any other locality, so that the products are great.¹

LOWER CALIFORNIA QUESTIONS

In Mexico, Lower California is a most fertile state to farm and cultivate, so that American and Japanese capitalists are desirous of settling permanent colonies.

Why is Lower California desirable? The following are the reasons:--

1. The Colorado river sends down each year enough water to cover seventeen million acres with water one foot deep, and should irrigate eight times what it is now irrigating, and eight times three hundred thousand or two million, four hundred thousand acres.

1 Takahashi, Nichi-Boku Colony, 3-11

2. Mining has undoubtedly been the principal industry of Lower California, as it yielded some rich returns. The silver mines near La Paz are said to have been worked as early as 1700. The Boleo district at Santa Rosalia on the east coast is a copper mine worked by a French Company (Compagnie de Boleo) and was in 1917-1918 the third largest producer of copper in Mexico. There is a large undeveloped deposit of iron ore at San Vicente near San Quentin on the west coast.

3. Cattle and horses are raised in the valleys where there is water and the southern part which receives more rainfall and consequently is more tropical in character, has more agricultural lands than Southern California.

4. The climate in the northern and central parts is equable and healthful, resembling that of the coast region of Southern California, though slightly warmer and somewhat drier than California.

5. In the South, the principal industries are mining, pearl fishing and the cultivation of wheat, cattle ranching and mining are the most important activities. Wheat is the principal agricultural crop grown in the northern district. It is cultivated in

the valleys and on the mesas of the Pacific littoral between latitude 31 degrees and the American border and in the Mexican portion of the Imperial Valley. The Imperial Valley lies in the Peninsula. Cotton has become very important in the last three years. In 1914 between 30,000 and 35,000 acres were planted in this section.

6. The agriculture of that section consists of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and sugar cane. The fruits grown are grapes, figs, Arabian dates, oranges, lemons, lime, tangerines, olives and pomegranates. Small quantities of these fruits, especially dates, are exported to the west coast of Mexico, but the greater part is consumed in the U.S.A. and the quality is better than that of California.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASE BY THE JAPANESE

With the simple reasons above-mentioned, Japanese capitalists wish to purchase 80,000 acres from "The C.M.Ranch" and to settle the pure Japanese Colony here, but it is still undecided, no agreement having yet been reached. So in order to avoid the misunderstanding of the world, the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company which owns and operates a tract of 830,000 acres in Lower California issued a statement denying that it contemplated

any leases or other arrangements with Japanese that were not first approved by the State Department at Washington. Later, the Company supplemented its formal statement by saying that the Japanese syndicate that had sought to buy land had also taken the position that the approval of the United States would be a pre-requisite.

"Japanese", said Mr. Chandler, President of the C.M.Co., "are not in a majority among the colonists. We have a cosmopolitan lot down there and I believe not more than 15 percent of them are Japanese. There are Russians, Irish, Scotch, Italian, Germans, East Indians, a considerable leasehold operated and farmed by a group of Englishmen, and Americans, the latter in the largest numbers.¹.....

"Before that, we had the property becoming productive; we had one alfalfa field of eleven thousand acres, said to be the largest in the country. We had 20,000 head of cattle, but the revolution took practically all of them. Now we have 600 miles of canal, about 80,000 acres being operated under lease by men of all nationalities.

"This property, in reality, is the delta of the

1 Los Angeles Times, April 1, 1919.

Colorado, and is the only land in America that overflows and is enriched annually like the delta of the Nile. Of course, the cultivated, irrigated land is protected by levees, but that not yet in crop is inundated annually and silt is left. This has been going on always, so that wells put down 1100 feet there have not penetrated the strata of productive soil.

"The total area of the irrigable lands, on both sides of the international line, is about 1,200,000 acres; the American side is the Imperial and Coachella valleys, and the Mexican side is the property we own and operate. In twenty years of operation, by the way, the property has never paid a dividend, as all earnings have been put back into irrigation work, roads, bridges, fencing and other improvements.

"We have never sold any land to Japanese or others, except that some years ago we sold a tract of about 32,000 acres to John Cudahy, and later by various transfers, in which we had no interest, there was about 80,000 acres acquired by a Japanese.

"So far as the alleged pending sale of California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company's property in Lower California to a Japanese syndicate is concerned, the owners of the land are still adhering to the declaration made

by them to the Secretary of State, in February, 1917 in connection with the proposed lease of a comparatively small section of the Company's holdings to Japanese tenants. The following is an extract from a letter written by me, as president of the Company, dated February 23, 1917, to the Department of State at Washington:

"While my Company is anxious to secure these reliable tenants, amply financed, to help develop our property in Mexico, we are first of all American citizens, and do not wish to make any move which could in any way prejudice a question which always appears to be a subject for agitation between the two countries. We will not, under the circumstances, consider making any lease of this kind to Japanese, where colonization is probable, until we are first authoritatively informed that such agreement will be agreeable to the government of our own country. We believe that most of the Japanese labor for this enterprise will come from the Pacific Coast States, and thus relieve to some extent the pressure of this class of people now in the United States, and will be an advantage rather than a disadvantage.

"It is fair to say that the Japanese who were negotiating for a lease at that time took precisely the same stand, as prospective tenants, that the owners of the land

took, to wit: That they did not desire to consummate the lease unless it was perfectly agreeable to the officials of our own State Department.'"

Then I asked Mr. U. Oyama, who is now the Consul General of Los Angeles, about the questions of Japanese purchase or lease 80,000 acres in Lower California as the Examiner had said. He said:

"According to my investigations, the rumor above mentioned is false, and the statements of Mr. Harry Chandler are right."

JAPANESE IN THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

At Magdalena Bay there is a turtle-meat and oyster cannery operated by Japanese whose product when the industry is developed, is destined for American and Japanese markets and a Mexican concession for fishing along the west coast has been operated during 1914 by an American Company in San Diego, California, under a lease. The fish and lobsters obtained by this Company have all gone to western United States markets. Besides these two industries, no attempt has been made to exploit the water along the coast, although they abound in fish of all kinds.

The peninsula of Lower California has always been to the average American an unknown land. To the popular

imagination it is a barren country noted chiefly for its deserts and cactus growth. In a sense this is true as applied to the central southern section, but the northern district is a world apart and has resources which, if lying in the United States would be worth millions. The world knows about the orange and lemon groves of California, but few realize that immediately to the south of that garden spot lies a country just as fertile, but out of the frost belt, with thousands of barren acres only waiting water to grow in abundance almost any known crops, in which Japanese and Chinese colonists are only cultivating the cotton.

JAPANESE IN BLACK MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT

The Black Mountain Mining Company's plant is situated thirty-eight miles northeast of the Magdalena of the Sonora Railroad in the State of Sonora. It is located very inconveniently, as there is only one stage-coach operating between the mine and Magdalena, and that has a miserable, rough road to travel. This mine was first developed by Mexicans on a small scale, but a few years ago an American syndicate bought it and started work under up-to-date conditions. For the past

three years it has been the most productive mine in the state.

In 1908 this Company first hired Japanese laborers. There were one hundred and thirty-five of them then. They came to Mexico through the Continental Immigration Company and were transported to railroad work. Many of them died on account of the bad climate, where they were sent by the railroad company, and harsh treatment at the hands of the railroad men fell to the others. Finally, through negotiations of the Continental Immigration Company they were employed by the Black Mountain Mining Company. Later other Japanese laborers, at Ojacaniya plantation and at a Mexican coal mine, joined them at the Black Mountain Mine, until the number reached three hundred and fifty.

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MEXICAN IMPORTATION FIGURES

"The total value of the imports of Mexico for 1910 was 205,874,273 pesos, an increase of five and six tenths percent over the previous year. When compared with the imports of 1909, the year 1910 shows an increase of twenty six and one half percent. The following is a rough classification of the important items of import of 1909 and 1910 and their amount:

"A decree of May 14th, 1918, declared all foreign gold coins legal tender at rates to be¹ established by the Department of Finance, as follows:

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Coins</u>	<u>Mexican Money</u>
United States	Dollar	2.00
Austria-Hungary	Kronen	.40
England	Pound	9.66
France	Franc	.38
Germany	Mark	.47
Italy	Lire	138
Japan	Yen	.99
Netherlands	Florin	.80
Spain	Peseta	.38

"A new gold coin, worth 20 pesos was created by decree of June 27th, 1917. The coin weighs 16 2-3 grams and is .900 fine or about 15 grams pure gold.

"The amount of money coined during the year 1917 was as follows:

Gold	20 pesos pieces	17,040,000	pesos
Gold	10 pesos pieces	19,665,000	pesos
Silver	50 cents Mex.	18,556,000	pesos
Bronze	5 cents Mex.	40,000	pesos.

	<u>Imports 1910</u>	<u>Imports 1909</u> ² (In pesos)
Animal Products	17,433,252	15,012,883
Vegetable Products	38,600,222	42,711,452
Mineral Products	52,030,587	55,859,628
Textile Products	24,640,270	20,220,924
Chemicals-Drugs	12,990,251	11,238,373

¹ Mexico To-day, 67-8.

² Otojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 467-471.

SECTION INFORMATION REPORT

"The total value of the imports of Mexico for 1919 was 205,274,275 pesos, an increase of 11% on the basis of the imports of 1918. When compared with the imports of 1917, the year 1919 shows an increase of twenty six and one half percent. The following is a rough classification of the important items of imports of 1919 and 1918 and their amount.

"A decree of May 14th, 1918, declared all foreign gold coins legal tender at par to be circulated by the Government of Finance, as follows:

Countries	Coins	Mexican Pesos
United States	Dollar	2.00
Austria-Hungary	Kronen	.40
England	Pounds	2.00
France	Francs	.20
Germany	Mark	.20
Italy	Lira	.02
Japan	Yen	.02
Netherlands	Guilder	.02
Spain	Peseta	.02

"A new gold coin, with 20 pesos was created in 1917. The coin weighs 12.5 grams and is .900 fine or about 19 grams pure gold. The amount of money coined during the year 1919 was as follows:

Gold	20 pesos pieces	17,760,000 pesos
Gold	10 pesos pieces	10,000,000 pesos
Silver	50 cents Mex.	10,000,000 pesos
Bronze	5 cents Mex.	40,000 pesos

Imports 1919	Imports 1918	Imports 1917
Animal products	14,423,224	15,012,242
Vegetable products	32,000,000	42,711,422
Mineral products	32,000,000	32,000,000
Textile products	24,000,000	20,000,000
Chemicals-Drugs	12,000,000	11,000,000

Drinks	6,813,347	6,552,818
Paper Products	5,608,929	5,046,901
Machinery	25,811,177	20,941,696
Wheels	9,095,206	5,754,195
Arms & Powder	3,212,567	2,901,783
Others	9,638,455	8,625,153

Total	205,874,273	194,865,781
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Increase		11,008,492 ¹
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In the foregoing list mineral products lead, with vegetable products second; machinery comes third and then in order follow textiles, animal products, chemicals and drugs.

Mexico imported silk products to the value of 2,500,000 pesos in 1915. Silk textile imports were valued at 870,000 pesos. Of these, France was first with silk textile imports to the value of 420,000 pesos and Japan second, 210,000 pesos. The balance came from other countries.

The figures for the year 1913¹, the last normal and the last one in which complete statistics are available in American money, are: Imports, \$93,020,000; exports,

¹Mexico To-day, 47-49.

Others	8,812,847	8,882,847
Paper products	5,808,959	5,046,901
Machinery	32,811,177	30,841,900
Chemicals	8,035,108	5,754,188
Arms & powder	2,512,237	2,401,735
Others	7,838,455	8,442,122
Total	203,176,875	196,465,741
Imports		11,000,000

In the foregoing list mineral products lead, zinc, vegetable products, second; machinery comes third and then in order follow textiles, animal products, chemicals and drugs.

Mexico imported silk products to the value of 2,300,000 pesos in 1915. Silk textile imports were valued at 270,000 pesos. Of these, France was first with silk textile imports to the value of 150,000 pesos and Japan second, 210,000 pesos. The balance came from other countries.

The figures for the year 1907, the last normal and the last one in which complete statistics are available in American money, were: Imports, \$25,000,000; exports,

\$129,971,000, showing a considerable trade balance in favor of Mexico.

At the present time Mexican Foreign trade is recovering, and it is expected that as soon as the internal and international situation is entirely settled it will receive fresh and greater momentum than ever.

The importance of Mexican trade with the United States is seen from the following figures for the years ending June 30, 1912-1918:

	<u>Imports from Mexico</u>	<u>Exports to Mexico.</u>
1912	\$ 65,915,313	52,847,129
1913	77,543,842	54,383,424
1914	92,690,526	38,748,793
1915	77,612,691	34,164,447
1916	97,696,144	47,945,519
1917	112,138,677	79,004,597
1918	140,801,097	106,893,653

In 1913 Mexico drew 48 % of its imports from the United States, and sent in exchange 76% of its exports.

Value of Important Merchandise Imported into
the Republic of Mexico from Japan.

(In pesos)	<u>1915</u>	<u>1910</u>
Silk cloth goods	210,000	172,420

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ending June 30, 1912-1918:

<u>Imports from Mexico</u>		<u>Exports to Mexico</u>	
1912	\$5,915,315	\$2,547,125	
1913	77,342,842	\$4,323,444	
1914	52,880,000	\$8,742,703	
1915	77,612,801	\$4,104,437	
1916	97,080,144	\$7,042,812	
1917	112,126,877	\$7,042,812	
1918	140,301,007	\$10,000,000	

In 1913 Mexico drew 68% of its imports from the United States, and sent in exchange 74% of its exports.

Value of Important Merchandise Imported into

the Republic of Mexico from Japan.

<u>(In dollars)</u>		<u>1912</u>	<u>1913</u>
High class goods	\$10,000	175,420	

Other goods made of silk	68,556	39,162
Silk thread	26,303	61,447
Coal	24,222	6,760
Opium	19,379	630
Furniture	16,757	9,885
Porcelain	15,075	11,816
Fans	9,495	6,821
Paper	17,926	3,475
Pearls and tortoise shell	8,357	3,432
Canned goods	5,066	178 ¹

The foregoing figures show the most promising field for trade, from Japan to Mexico, is the silk business, particularly silk textiles and other goods made of silk. The year 1915 shows an increase in the importation of silk products from Japan, especially textiles and other goods made of silk, but there was a falling off in the importation of silke thread. Although France, Germany and Sweden have been far ahead of Japan in their shipments of silk goods to Mexico, there is a wonderful opportunity for Japan to increase here trade in these goods in the Mexican market and distance here competitors.

The largest part of the coal imported by Mexico comes

¹Otojiro, Source of Mexico and South America, 473-475.

Other goods made of silk	60,800	50,100
Silk thread	80,800	61,800
Coal	80,800	6,700
Opium	10,000	800
Furniture	10,000	0,000
Porcelain	10,000	11,000
Fans	0,000	0,000
Paper	10,000	0,000
Peas and tortoise shell	0,000	0,000
Gained goods	0,000	100

The foregoing figures show the most interesting facts for trade, from Japan to Mexico, in the silk business, particularly silk textiles and other goods made of silk. The year 1915 shows an increase in the importation of silk products from Japan, especially textiles and other goods made of silk, but there was a falling off in the importation of silk thread. Although Japan, Germany and Sweden have been for some time in the silk business of silk goods to Mexico, there is a wonderful opportunity for Japan to increase her trade in these goods in the Mexican market and districts have competitors. The largest part of the coal imported by Mexico comes

from the United States, because the United States is a big coal producing country and the Mexican market is a handy one.

Although the importations of opium showed a big increase during a period of five years, the value of importations into Mexico from Japan jumping from 630 pesos in 1910 to 19,379 pesos in 1915, nothing definite regarding the opium trade between the two countries can be predicted for the future.

Wooden goods, including Japan wares, are badly needed in Mexico, and their importation is increasing. A good trade in this line can be built up by Japan, as she should be able easily to undersell here competitors. The importation of China-wares has greatly increased in Mexico, the last figures available showing the goods of that class imported reached a value of 770,000 pesos.

There should also be an increase in the sales of Japanese coral, tortoise shell, pearls, paper and canned goods in Mexico, if the business is handled as it should be. Many other smaller lines of trade with Japan, now in their infancy hold out good prospects. On the other hand the important merchandise imported into Japan from the republic of Mexico: for gold, silver, sugar, coffee, cocoa, leather and rubber :

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Total sum.</u>
1910	\$ 12,775.00
1917	3,438.00 ¹

According to my study of conditions in Mexico the country has unlimited opportunities for future prosperity, when revolutions cease and law and order is restored. The climate in most portions is excellent, although not as good as in California, and Japanese will find no trouble living there, from climatic reasons. On the plateau of Central Mexico one never suffers from the heat, for it is perpetual spring there. Even in the lowlands, along the coasts, it is not as one would expect. In the winter time there, it is below 90 degrees and in the summer it rarely exceeds 95 degrees. Malaria need not be feared, if one observes the ordinary rules of hygiene, so it cannot be said truthfully that the climate is unsuitable for Japanese immigrants.

We would no doubt encounter serious difficulties if we sent immigrants there without fit preparation, but if the work is undertaken with a good foundation and proper preparation, a safe and sufficient development is assured. There is room enough left in mining, agricultural and other enterprises for a multitude of immigrants.

¹Ihara, The Mexico Zijo, 253.

Year	Total amt.
1910	\$ 12,770.00
1911	3,428.00

According to my study of conditions in Mexico the country has unlimited opportunities for progress, when revolutions cease and law and order is restored. The climate in most portions is excellent, although not as good as in California, and I can assure you find no crops or living things, from climatic reasons. On the plains of Central Mexico one never suffers from the heat, for it is perpetual spring there, even in the lowlands, along the coast, it is not as one would expect. In the winter time there, it is below 50 degrees and in the summer it rarely exceeds 85 degrees. Heat is not to be feared, it one observes the ordinary rules of hygiene, so it cannot be said definitely that the climate is unsuitable for Japanese immigrants. We would no doubt encounter serious difficulties if we sent immigrants there without the preparation, but if the work is undertaken with a good foundation and proper preparation, a safe and excellent development is assured. There is room enough left in mining, agriculture and other enterprises for a multitude of immigrants.

Agriculture in Mexico is not well improved as yet. This is due to a great extent to the fact that Mexico is so rich in its mineral resources, such as gold, silver, and copper, that most of the capital and labor is expended in this direction and agriculture is neglected. To give an idea of the wealth of minerals in Mexico, it may be said that one third of the silver of the world is mined in Mexico.

Mexico has an area of 800,000 square miles, but her population¹ is only fifteen millions in this vast territory and there are only twenty persons per square mile. This sparseness in population also has something to do with the tardiness in agricultural development. Further, this country has not received the benefit of the great inventions and discoveries which are leading the twentieth civilizations onward and upward. The land owners hold aloof from using the modern implements of industry. Sometimes one finds modern machinery on the farms, but generally speaking the intelligence of the natives is not sufficient to make use of these implements to their profit. So we find agriculture, in most cases, conducted in a primitive way.

Such a large amount of capital has been expended in mining, that modern improvements in the means of communication have been neglected, and this is another factor

1 The lecture of Professor Carroll of Boston University
Jan. 17, 1920.

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that has tended to arrest development in the agricultural pursuits. The government has planned a complete irrigation system for the plateau districts, but the undertaking is not yet under way. Remarkable results may be expected when this vast area of fertile land is put under proper cultivation, in charge of experts with the latest modern training, assisted by wonder-working machinery for irrigating, sowing, cultivating and harvesting. Then the figures in the annual statistics will, doubtless, be reversed, and the exports of agricultural products will be far in the lead of the exports of mineral products.

There is no land better suited for Japanese expansion than this one. If a general inflow of European immigrants should take place, controversies, similar to those that have arisen in California regarding the Japanese, might arise, but there is little possibility of European immigrants invading Mexico in large numbers, for many years. A long time, perhaps a century, will elapse before there will be no room for immigrants who wish to settle there. It is a notable fact that Japanese are welcome in Mexico, when in other countries they are met with exclusion laws and other restrictions. This further substantiates the statement made before, that Mexico is the most suitable place for Japanese immigrants of the future.

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Europeans, except the best educated and those who have traveled extensively, little realize the possibilities of Mexico. The revolutions have tended to make the rich European wary, when it comes to investing his money there.

This the foremost reason why European immigration to Mexico is not larger. The Japanese are also backward in their knowledge of Mexico, and if they do not awake now to its possibilities, and the opportunities awaiting them there, it may be too late when they finally awaken. Now is the time of Golden Opportunity. Japanese should seize this opportunity now and not run the risk of having the door closed in their faces later. There are many Mexican landowners who are weary of country life, and having suffered heavy losses during the revolutions, are willing to sell their holdings at a sacrifice. Here is a good opportunity for the Japanese to get a start in new homes.

Thorough investigations should be made, of course, before any step is taken by Japanese towards settling in Mexico. In California, there has been formed a Mexican Investigation Club. It is a very welcome organization, in view of the facts I have related. I hope it will continue its work and spur on the Japanese to settle in Mexico under the best possible conditions.

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When we consider the opportunities for education and religious worship in Mexico---or rather the lack of opportunities for these essentials, so necessary to well constituted society---we find a most regrettable state of affairs. Lack of proper schools has kept Mexico back more than anything else. Only the wealthy, in some of the larger cities, receive what a Japanese or an American would call an adequate education. The great masses are in total ignorance. If Japanese children in Mexico are to receive the sort of education which every self-respecting Japanese or American insists his children should have, the Japanese themselves will have to provide the schools, and these schools must be the best that money can produce. Japanese children in Mexico are receiving daily one or two hours' instruction, but one can see that this is deplorably insufficient. If Japanese are to settle in Mexico and rear children there, those children must have the best educational advantages, to make them useful men and women when they grow up.

The religious influence, which must surround the Japanese who settle in Mexico, is a matter of the highest importance. One cannot emphasize too much the need for the immediate building of Buddhist missions and schools. These missions and schools must have a wide

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scope to serve the highest ends. They must be international,---willing to admit Mexicans and people of any of the white races. They must be provided with sufficient funds, so there will be no need of continually asking money from the Mother Country.

I am firmly of the opinion that there must be a lasting establishment, of religious and educational foundations, in Mexico, first of all, if the Japanese in any considerable number, are to make their homes there.

The great diversity of climate in the Mexican Republic and its location make health conditions very dissimilar from one place to the other. As a general rule, health conditions are good along the gulf coast, and around the lakes in certain plateaus. In a few spots along the Pacific coast health conditions are poor, as the land is flooded and marshes are formed, which make them very unsanitary, especially in the summer months.

The progress made, however, in sanitation shows that location in the tropic and marshy condition of the soil are not, by themselves, unsanitary. Good draining and the adoption of modern methods can turn lands long considered inhabitable into healthy and pleasant resorts.

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conducive to health and pleasure.

Labor Conditions. Before the present government was firmly established in Mexico, labor conditions were very unsettled, and in fact, the revolution which overthrew Diaz's dictatorship was caused by labor unrest bordering on desperation.

The new government, therefore, as soon as the military situation is under control, undertakes a radical reform in the labor system of the country, adopting as a base for its program, the most advanced principles governing labor in its relation with capital. Labor conditions are very peculiar. There is a labor shortage all over the country. Wages, however, are small and the conditions of the working people are decidedly bad. The relations between capital and labor in the industrial centers are strained to the breaking point. The industrial organization followed the system of the old European capitalism, make worse still, because it is imposed on a laboring class much weaker than in Europe, since it is unorganized and not very advanced in civilization.

The new government have decided boldly to solve the troubles by a radical reorganization, in the belief that at the present time when industries are just beginning development, it will be much easier to undertake a complete change, than later, when larger interests will have been created, every one of which will become a serious

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created, every one of which will become a serious

obstacle in the way to reformation and improvement.

That is why the new Mexican government incorporated the most advanced labor legislation in the world along the lines adopted by New Zealand, in the new Constitution promulgated on February 5, 1917.

According to the new Constitution, every person in Mexico is free to adopt any occupation or trade they wish, provided it does not interfere with somebody else's rights or is not against the law. No person can be deprived of the product of his work. The state recognizes no contract or agreement that will deprive a person from liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. Labor contracts shall be limited to a certain time as provided by law, in no case in excess of one year, and no contract shall be recognized if it interferes with the exercise of political rights.

Political conditions. The first Chief of the Revolution, in charge of the Executive power will, during the struggle, issue and enforce all laws, regulations and measures intended to provide for the economic, social and political needs of the country. V. Carranza will undertake the reforms demanded by public opinion as being indispensable for the establishment of a system that will guarantee equality for the Mexicans among themselves; also agrarian laws that will

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ment of a system that will guarantee equality for the
Mexicans among themselves; also agrarian laws that will

favor the formation of small estates, by dividing the large holdings of lands and restoring to the communities the land which they were unjustly deprived of. He will also adopt fiscal measures intended to establish a fair system of taxation on property; also laws intended to improve the condition of the agricultural laborer, the workman, the miner, and, in general, of the working classes; establish municipal freedom as a constitutional institution; to lay the foundation for a new system of army organization; to reform the election system in order to attain an effective franchise; to organize an independent judiciary, in the federal as well as in the State courts; to revise legislation concerning the exploitation of mines, oil fields, waterpower, forests, and all natural resources in the country, in order to destroy monopoly created by previous governments and to prevent its restoration in the future; to introduce political reforms so as to guarantee the real enforcement of the Constitution, and in general to take all necessary steps intended to assure all inhabitants of the country of their rights and equality under the law.

APPENDICES

J. P. Rojo, the new Mexican Ambassador to Japan, said the following:--¹

"There are six thousand Japanese settlers² in Mexico [note--- but by the census of 1915, there are only 2689 settlers, as shown on P. 31-33.]

"By the American treaty with Japan in 1907-8, Japanese immigrants are restricted in United States, Canada, Hawaii, and Mexico, but under the present condition, a special Amendment is needed in the treaty, allowing the immigration to Mexico, where the Japanese immigrants are necessary to cultivate Mexican lands."

THE TREATY OF 1907-8

The Japanese Government itself did not care to encourage the emigration of its citizens to the United States. In consequence, it was comparatively easy for the United States Government to make an arrangement, in 1907, whereby thereafter the Japanese Government should issue passports only to such members of the laboring class as had been residents in this country and were returning here, or were parents, wives or children of residents of this country, or had already

1 Rafu-Shimpo, 1920 - Feb. 15.

2 What their occupations are, I do not know.

secured a right to agricultural land. The granting of passports to the non-laborers, that is to travelers, merchants, students, and others, remained as before. The immigration law of the United States was so amended as to give the President authority to exclude a race entering the continent of the United States from any country, to the "detriment of labor conditions." The President, under an order of March 14, 1907, denied admission to "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and come therefrom" to the continental territory of the United States.....

In 1908 an agreement was reached between Japan and Canada by which the number of passports to be granted in any one year to Japanese emigrating to Canada was limited to 400, and the Japanese Government has also stopped the practise of the emigration companies, of sending contract laborers to Mexico.¹

THE JAPANESE CRUISER, THE YAKUMO TO MEXICO

On January 12, 1920, the Japanese Cruiser, the Yakumo visited Mexico. With this visitation, the American press have reported the following:

1 Jenks and Lauck, the Immigration Problem - P. 239-40

"Government reports that a recent big shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico was escorted by a Japanese cruiser have been sent here for information of the Senate committee investigating the Mexican situation.

"The reports were made by Government agents in touch with conditions in Mexico.

"That Mexico had received war supplies from Japan and that official and unofficial Mexico has been entertaining with a show of enthusiasm officers and men from a Japanese warship was known, but until today agents gathering information for the committee had not learned of any direct connection between the two.

"The report, which has been forwarded to the War Department, is that the ship bearing the arms and ammunition reached Manzanillo December 24. The Yakuma, manned by 800 officers and men, anchored alongside. Part of the Yakuma's personnel were students from the Japanese military academy.

"Anticipating arrival of the warship there appeared at the port a committee representing the Mexican Department of War and marine which invited the commanding officer and as many of his organization as could to visit Mexico City.

"The cargo landed from the Japanese ship is one

arranged for by Col. Emilio Cirlos, detained for a short time by port authorities at San Francisco when he returned to this country.

"To what extent Japanese arms and ammunition have been entering Mexico is unknown. Recent reports from Mexico indicate improvement in equipment of Federal troops.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-- Col. Emilio Cirlos of the Mexican army, who effected arrangements, according to San Antonio dispatches, for a shipment of arms and munitions from Japan to Mexico, was held here with his wife on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, for two days after their arrival from the Far East on a Japanese liner. They proceeded to Mexico upon their release. At the time of their detention immigration authorities would not divulge the reason for their action. Nothing has been made public since concerning the detention."¹

NO DRILLING BY JAPANESE

IN MEXICO

Concerning the purchase of petroleum by Japanese capitalists, the Los Angeles Times said:--

"EL PASO, Jan. 29.-- Reports that Japanese interests were securing large grants of petroleum land on the Pacific Coast of Mexico were denied yesterday by Plutarco Elias

¹ Los Angeles Times; Jan. 13, 1920

Calles, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Senor Calles declared not a single Japanese had made application to his department for petroleum concessions, but added that if such application should be received it would be given the same treatment as that accorded applications from other foreigners."

E N D

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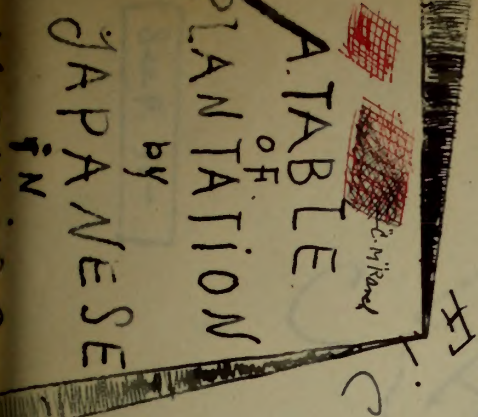
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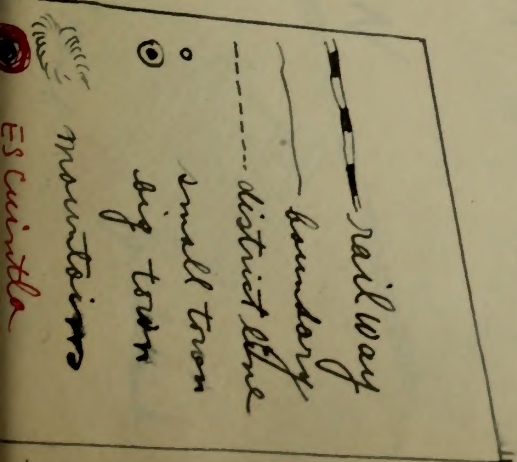
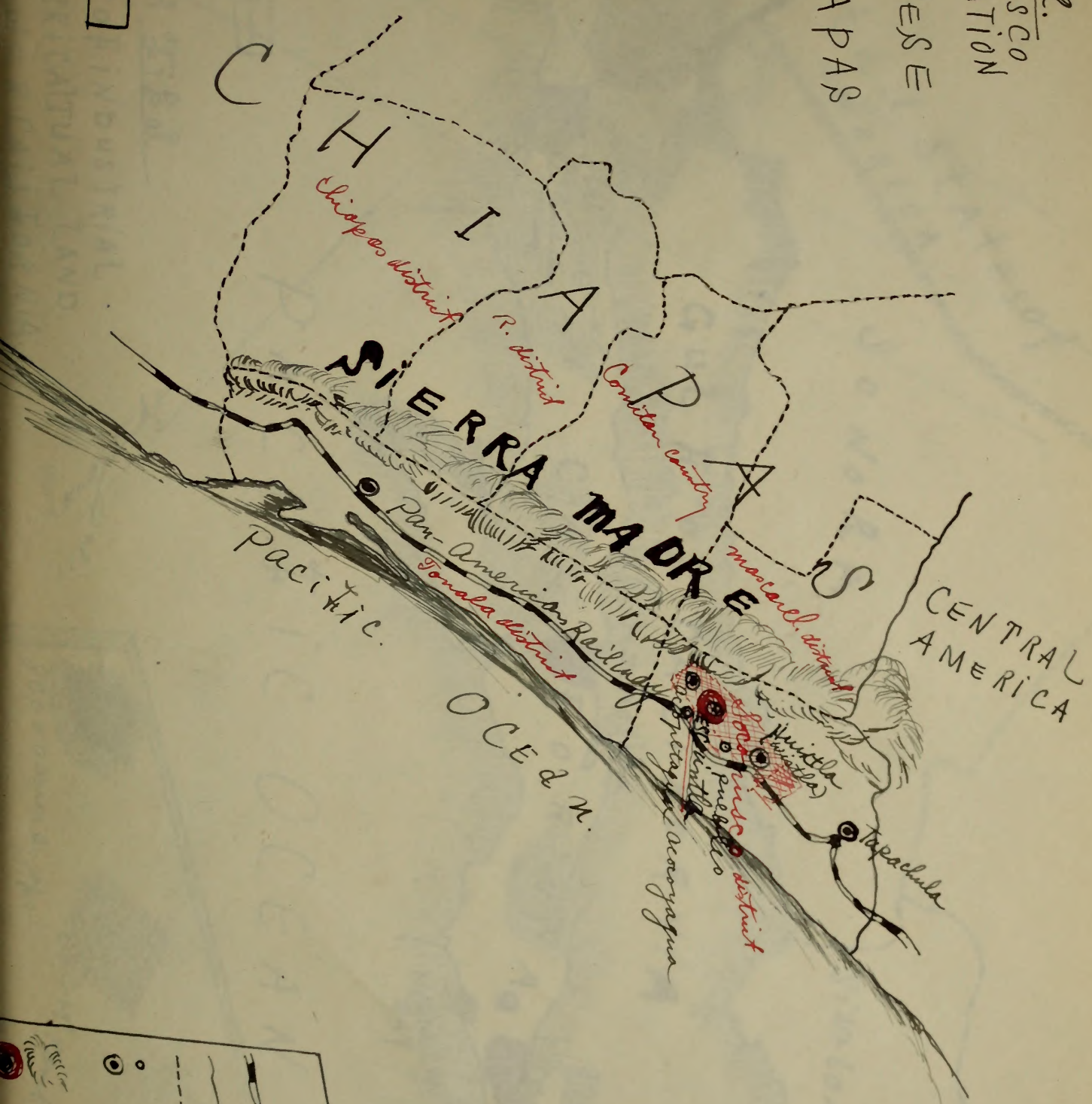
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Fig. 2.
SOCONUSCO
PLANTATION
BY
JAPANESE
CHIRAPAS

See P. 36-





A. MAP OF INDUSTRIAL
AND AGRICULTURAL LAND
IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

see p. 67

see p. 68

PACIFIC OCEAN

GULF OF CALIFORNIA

SONORA

SINALOA

MADALENA
BAY

San Jose

Santa Rosa

San Antonio

San Diego

Latitude
32°

31°

Longitude
119°

see p. 69

see p. 69



NORTH AMERICA

ALABAMA

CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA

LOS ANGELES

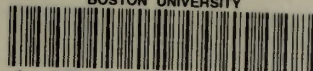
SAN FRANCISCO

PACIFIC OCEAN

1850

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